

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
RECEIVED
JUN 1 1924
1924
1924

OUR DUMB ANIMALS



A NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ~
"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE
THAT CANNOT SPEAK FOR
THEMSELVES"

U.S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED

THE MASSACHUSETTS
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS -
THE AMERICAN HUMANE
EDUCATION SOCIETY

Vol. 57

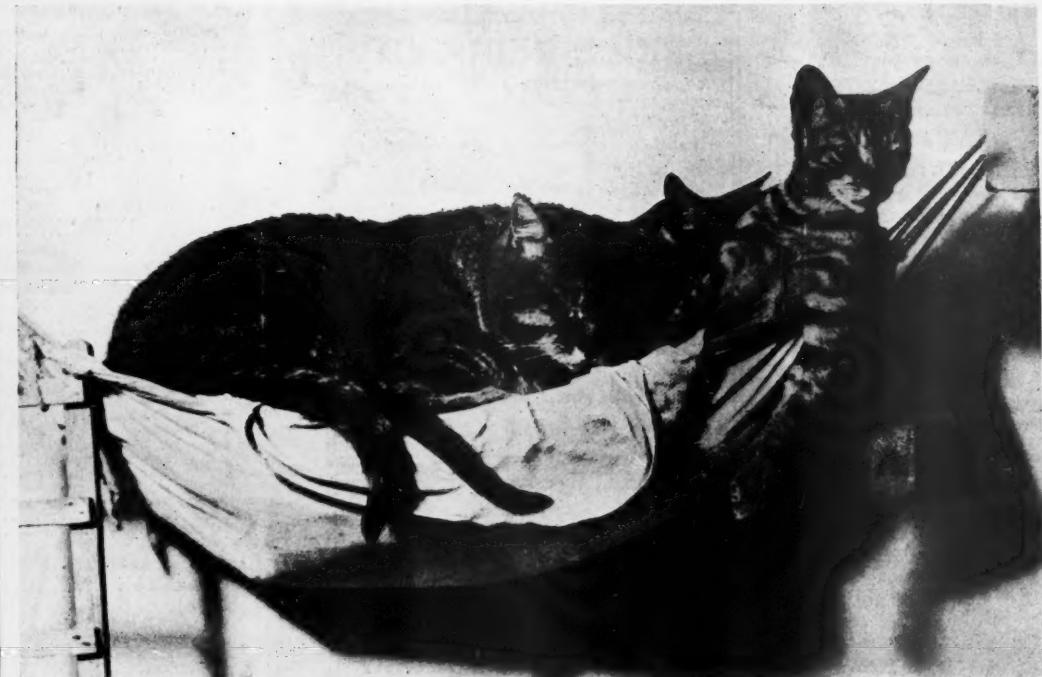
No. 1

1

JUNE, 1924

Price 10

Cents



A "SEA-GOING NAP" ON THE U.S.S. MISSISSIPPI

Wide World Photos

Our Dumb Animals

U. S. Trade Mark. Registered

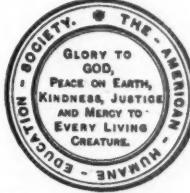
FOUNDED BY GEO. T. ANGELL IN 1868, AND FOR FORTY-ONE YEARS EDITED BY HIM

The Massachusetts Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
The American Humane Education Society

The American Band of Mercy

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

—COWPER



Published monthly by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 696 Washington Street, Norwood, Massachusetts

Entered as second-class matter, June 29, 1917, at the Post Office at Norwood, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized, July 13, 1918
Boston Office, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 17, Mass.

Vol. 57

June, 1924

No. 1

WHO will not hope and pray that, once the Dawes plan is accepted and in practice, the call for a new conference for disarmament promised by President Coolidge will be issued?

THE observance of Be Kind to Animals Week this year far surpassed that of any other year. The rapid growth of the idea in this country and England marks the steady progress our cause is making.

BETWEEN 1918 and 1923, 4,246 convicts were flogged in the prison and convict camps of Alabama. Six of these were women. This statement is taken from the report to the Alabama legislature by the State Convict Department.

THE World Federation of Education Associations in asking all the schools of all nations to observe May 18-19, as World Good Will day is awakening a mighty influence in behalf of peace. "In hearts too young for enmity lies the promise of a warless world."

THE national crow-shooting contest started by a powder company has finally drawn from the United States Department of Agriculture a protest against it. There must be war upon something to sell powder; if we can't kill one another as a result of some international quarrel, let's kill the crows. What's powder for?

WHILE from 1910 to 1920 there was an increase in continental United States of 38,853 Japanese, there was an actual decrease of 22,737 men. Of the increase of 38,853, 29,672 were women and children, most of whom were born here. During the past three years 4,207 more Japanese have returned to Japan than have arrived in this country. Japan has lived up to her Gentleman's Agreement. Why must Congress, as Secretary Hughes says, "largely undo the work of the Washington Conference which so largely improved our relations with Japan?" What is this but treating an international agreement as only a "scrap of paper," and this in a time of peace!

The Humane Slaughter of Our Food Animals

The Long-Delayed Demonstration

THE demonstration of the devices invented in competition for the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Prize offered by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York, in co-operation with the American Humane Association, took place in the large Armour Abattoir at Chicago Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and 13. Of the three contestants two were eliminated Monday, one because his device broke down, the other because of the impracticability of his instrument. The desire of the Committee had been for a device, practicable, safe, rapid in action, and by which an animal could be instantly and painlessly destroyed. The operation of the third contestant's device was therefore watched with great interest. Representatives were present from the American Humane Association, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Institute of American Meat Packers, and from the Armour and Swift Companies. It should be said that the Institute of American Meat Packers is an organization composed of more than 160 of the larger packing-houses of the United States. The officers of the Institute had promised the fullest co-operation in arranging for the demonstration. This promise was kept not only in the letter but in the most generous spirit of good will, the Armour Company providing every facility for the test that could be desired.

The third device consists of what might be called an air gun, operated by compressed air and driving a bolt into the brain with the rapidity of a bullet. The moment the point of the gun which sheathes the bolt touches the animal's head the pressure of the contact releases the bolt, which, having dropped the animal without conscious suffering to it, springs back into place by air compression. This gun, rightly placed, never failed to accomplish its purpose. The first day the arrangement of the slaughter-pen was such that it was difficult several times for the operator to reach the head of the steer. The second day, by

putting men at work through the night, the Armour Company had narrowed the pen, and greatly facilitated the ease with which the operator could demonstrate his invention. After dropping a number of heavy steers himself, the inventor turned the gun over to one of the regular employees whose daily task is the stunning by use of the hammer, and, with no previous experience, this man, with one or two exceptions when he failed to place the gun at the vital spot, found no difficulty in its use.

Have we found the invention we have been seeking? The National Committee, one of whom is an expert mechanical engineer, believe we have. In this opinion the representatives of the Institute of American Meat Packers and of the Armour Company and the Swift Company agree. This statement the Institute authorized us to make.

There appears to be a question as to whether the injury done by the bolt to the brain will lead to the loss of the brain as a commercial product. To guard against this, the inventor is to replace the bolt at once with a blunt device which, while instantly rendering the animal unconscious, will not carry any extraneous matter like hair or bone into the brain. The gun as modified then will be returned to the Armour Company for a further thorough test.

Deep interest was manifested by all the representatives of the packing industry as well as by the Committee of the humane societies and undisguised optimism was unreservedly expressed. "You may say for us," said Dr. Hayes, speaking for the Institute, "that we believe it is only a matter of working out details to show that you have a device that is practical and effective, and to whose adoption you will find little opposition. We want to kill in the humanest manner possible and shall do everything in our power that is just and reasonable to co-operate with you in reaching the goal you seek."

(Continued on page 16)

PUBLIC MUST KNOW OF SECRET CRUELTIES

INDIFFERENCE TO TRAINED ANIMAL ACTS GIVING WAY TO INDIGNATION

A BILL to regulate the exhibition and training of performing animals has been introduced in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. It is similar to the measure agreed upon last year which would have become law but for the dissolution of Parliament.

COMMENTING on the predominance of animal acts in this year's circuses, the *Bill-board* says:

"Perhaps in five years or possibly a decade, there will be a drop in attendance, but right now circus devotees are liberal in their patronage, and they see, besides the spectacles, which are the most ambitious in all circus history, little else but trained wild animal acts with most of the circuses of today."

NEWS ITEM

Coming from a semi-official mouthpiece of the amusement promoters, this announcement can be accepted only as advertising propaganda. The Jack London Club will appreciate the admission from this source that the decline of trained wild animal acts is probably not far distant.

ONE WAY TO CELEBRATE IT

Editorial in *News*, Springfield, Mass.

IT would be a fine thing if during "Be Kind to Animals Week" theater managers and managers of other amusement enterprises were to announce that they would handle no more trained animal acts. This would be about the most welcome event of the special week in question to those who see behind the "cleverness" of stage and circus animal acts the torture and suffering that dumb beasts are forced to endure before they are exhibited to the public. If the public realized all the conditions surrounding the training of animals for public performances and the conditions attached to their maintenance it could not have the heart to encourage the continuance of such performances. So long as there is applause for these trained animal acts, so long will there be found persons to take up the business for the fat living that there is in it for them. The business is their meal ticket. On the other hand if audiences showed their displeasure when such acts are presented in public, the managers would soon drop them even as inconspicuous features.

A Strong and Timely Protest

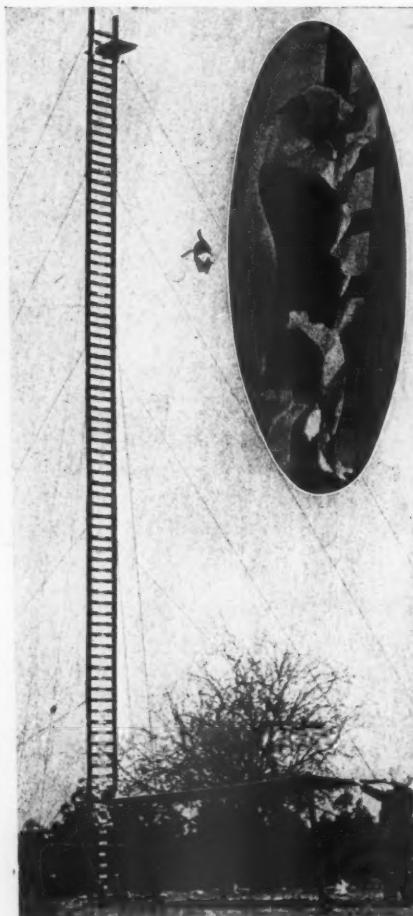
To the Management
Leland Theater,

Dear Sirs:

I want to go on record as protesting against one of the films in your Fox Productions last night, otherwise so enjoyable.

It was that of a dog described as "a puppy twelve months old" who climbs up a perpendicular ladder, forty feet high, and throws himself ("dives," the description calls it) from the top. I am writing to the Headquarters of the Jack London Club of America in Boston, calling their attention to it. The object of this Club is to prevent cruelty to animals in the making of just such films. The dog's fatigue near the top of the ladder was evident, and painful to see, and I heard around me many expressions of indignation and pity.

It would be a wonderful thing if we might



NOTHING SHORT OF HEINOS CRUELTY

have the co-operation of your very popular theatre in the work we are trying to do.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ELIZABETH PATTERSON
Albany, N. Y.

Another Welcome Letter

Dear Sir:

Please enter my name as a member of the Jack London Club.

I have been a practical member of it for a long time, using my influence wherever possible, and when opportunity offered, talking to groups of girls and boys on the subject, using material from the Jack London page of *Our Dumb Animals*; but have neglected to send my name in.

May the Club live long and prosper!

Very truly yours,

(Signed) NELLIE C. WILLIAMS

Accompanying the above letter was a check of \$100 for life membership in the American Humane Education Society.

CRUEL MOTION PICTURES

GOVERNOR Percival P. Baxter of Maine has aided the humane cause on many an occasion. He is more than a friend to dumb animals. As an able advocate in behalf of

BREAKING THEIR FETTERS
 THE papers chronicled, the other day, How "six big lions" broke their prison bars And ran wild through the crowded city streets. Brave, noble beasts, that in their native wilds Had once been kings. To cage a human king Would seem a crime; and yet, because, forsooth, The jungles cannot cope with manly (?) skill To save its monarch from ignoble death, Or, what is worse, a captive's living death Behind strong iron bars, where men may gaze On royalty disrowned, these noble beasts From out their jungle homes are brought in chains In base captivity to end their days. Escaped from bondage! Ah, what bliss, indeed, To feel no limit to the onward stride! No fettering chain! no bars! What wonder, then, They should "run wild"! Until mankind outrages His baser instincts censure not the beast Who seeks his freedom, e'en as they would do. I see no beauty in strength held in leash That should be roaming jungle depths at will. The infinite Creator of us all Made us free born, subject to no man's rule. Blame not the kingly lion, then, when he Breaks fetters to regain his liberty.

HELEN M. RICHARDSON

the "voiceless victims," his letters and articles in the public press command the widest consideration.

In connection with the production of cruel motion pictures, which are prohibited by law in the State of Maine, and after pointing out specific cruelties in the making of certain films elsewhere, Gov. Baxter says:—

"These things savor of the days of gladiators, when men fought and killed their fellows, 'to thrill' Roman audiences. They are brutalizing. It is bad enough for movie actors to risk their lives, but they do so for hire and consciously; while poor animals are driven to it by the lash, electric spark and by hunger. To be cruel to children in order to get a 'thrill' is unthinkable; to do so with animals should be equally so. There are so many beautiful, interesting things in the world, so many wonderfully stirring historical events and stories, it is strange that dumb creatures should be made to suffer to please thoughtless, heedless audiences. We should be humiliated that this is so. The effect on children is especially bad.

"The motion picture has a wide field for good, and just as wide a field for evil. It can raise or lower moral standards. It today is doing too little for the former and too much for the latter. Nothing but clean, wholesome pictures ever should be shown. I no more would sit through a picture where animals are abused, in reality or by faked scenes, than I would stay to a picture where a child was depicted as being tortured. In such case I should leave the theater. Any other course would be unworthy of me or of any self-respecting citizen.

"The remedy is in the hands of the people. They are the final judges of everything. If audiences would demand good, clean pictures where there is no abuse of man's friends, the animals, producers would soon find the market for cruel films cut off. It is a question of dollars and profit, and what is more to be condemned than the infliction of pain and fear in God's humble creatures so that some one can be enriched or amused thereby?"

Be Kind to Animals Week in City, State and Nation

Proclaimed by Governors and Mayors, Endorsed by the Press, Made Effective by Humane Societies Everywhere

WITH the excellent proclamation by Governor Cox, printed in our May number, and proclamations by the mayors of two of its largest cities, Massachusetts this year lived up to its reputation of a notable observance of Be Kind to Animals Week. Perhaps never before has the press of the state given so much publicity to the annual event—hence the less need for rehearsing the details here. The Massachusetts S. P. C. A. sent out several hundred slides, advertising the Week, to be shown in moving-picture theaters. A brief radio message was broadcasted by the Secretary of the Society from Station WGI, Medford Hillside, on the evening of April 4. Addresses were given by President Rowley at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Humane Society in High School hall, Melrose, Monday evening; before the Galahad Club of St. Stephen's church, Lynn, Tuesday evening; at the Western Junior High school, Somerville, Wednesday morning; and at the High school, Brookline, Thursday morning. Secretary Richardson gave three addresses in Malden, Friday, before the High school, Cheverus Parochial school, and pupils of the combined grammar grades, respectively.

Officers of the Society throughout the state distributed attractive Be Kind to Animals window cards, of which a new edition was printed for this season.

Mayor O'Hara of Worcester not only officially endorsed the week, but was himself one of several prominent citizens who made special addresses in the public schools. The children's librarian at the Public Library arranged a special exhibition of animal paintings and of books relating to animals. The local press carried daily feature articles in connection with the observance.

Mayor Donovan of Lowell closed his official endorsement of the week with the words: "Ever bear the admonition in mind, be kind to animals." The local Humane Society carried out a vigorous campaign of publicity throughout the week.

In New Bedford the Animal Rescue League awarded medals to school children for the best essays telling of kind acts to animals performed during the year.

Maine

Governor Baxter issued an excellent proclamation for Bird Day and Be Kind to Animals Week, ending with this challenge:

"When Kindness is the universal rule in Maine our State will be the finest in all the world." At the instance of the Governor, a handsome sixteen-page booklet, with covers, entitled "Humane Education in the Public Schools of Maine," was prepared by the State Commission of Education and distributed to every teacher.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Humane Society offered 260 prizes, amounting to \$890, for the best humane posters made by school children. Four thousand posters were entered in the contest and exhibited at the Old State House, Hartford, for ten days.

New Jersey

The Hudson County District S. P. C. A. aroused general interest throughout its territory. Humane Sunday was observed in most of the churches. In both Jersey City and Hoboken children wore Be Kind to Animals pins, placards with the words, "Be Kind to Animals," were displayed in schools, public places, and on wagons and automobiles. The newspapers of the county gave liberal space to the events of the week.

District of Columbia

Commissioners Rudolph, Oyster and Bell issued a proclamation calling on the residents of the District to "give thought to the loyalty, devotion and valuable services of our four-footed friends," and earnestly requesting "the co-operation of the pulpit, the press, the radio and the schools." Two hundred signs reading, "Be Kind to Animals Week," were placed on the street cars of Washington.

Indiana

The Fort Wayne Humane Society made the week in that city a notable one. It included prize contests for essays written by pupils of Allen county and for posters made by pupils in the city schools; the affiliation of all pupils in both city and county schools with the Junior Humane Society, and a large amount of publicity, including original cartoons and an editorial in each of the daily papers. The teachers of the county adopted humane education which will be given an official standing in the curriculum of the schools.

Virginia

Through the efforts of W. F. Crall, president of the Norfolk S. P. C. A., the leading newspapers of that city published each day special articles written by prominent citizens, appropriate to the Week, and each of them had an editorial on the subject. Hundreds of copies of *Our Dumb Animals* were distributed to teachers in the public schools.

South Carolina

The "Be Kind to Animals March," composed in Charleston by J. E. DeRain, was broadcasted by the Palmetto Six orchestra, from the Washington Light Infantry hall of that city during Be Kind to Animals Week.

Tennessee

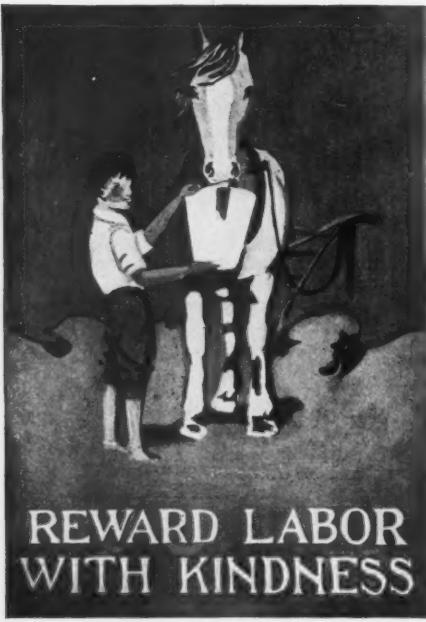
Mayor Richard Hardy of Chattanooga issued a proclamation for Bird Day and Be Kind to Animals Week.



ONE OF THE BEST CARTOONS PUBLISHED DURING BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK, REPRODUCED ABOVE, APPEARED IN THE "SAN FRANCISCO CALL"

Cash Prizes Awarded In Annual Poster Contest

Thirty-Three Pupils in High and Grammar Schools of Massachusetts Divide \$405



REWARD LABOR
WITH KINDNESS

FAITH COFFIN, MALDEN HIGH, WON THE
FIRST PRIZE OF \$20 IN CLASS I
WITH THIS POSTER

THE outstanding event of Be Kind to Animals Week in Massachusetts was the prize poster contest, open to pupils of high and grammar schools in eleven different classes, beginning with the fifth grade, for which the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. gave thirty-three cash prizes, aggregating \$405. About 400 of the best posters received from schools in all parts of the state were placed on exhibition in the Fine Arts department of the Boston Public Library from April 7 to April 16, where they were viewed by many interested visitors. We are indebted to the *Boston Evening Transcript* for the photographs reproduced here, and for the following description, written by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne:

As is to be expected, the posters cover a wide range of subject and treatment and there were constant delightful surprises in the way of originality of idea and naive sincerity of subject. Without evidence of too much sophistication, the children are learning what makes a good poster and are showing more decorative sense in their handling of subject matter. But in spite of this many entirely untutored and sincere artists to whom subject is everything are still in evidence to bring a feeling of refreshment and a smile of delight as the child's characteristic point of view is observed.

A list of subjects was offered by the S. P. C. A. as suggestions to contestants, so we find several posters dealing with feeding birds in winter, hunting with the camera instead of the gun, kind treatment of the horse or mule by its driver, the stray dog, the unwanted cat, birds on hats and other protests against abusing animals. Some of them showing a strong dramatic sense and much righteous indignation present the abuses to which animals are subject, showing them suffering ill-treatment, while others believing more in the benefits of good example, show the happy, cared-for pet with its affectionate child-master.

One child with fertility of mind combines two ideas in one poster. The upper part shows an enormous rooster with a small boy, "Sharing his Cookie with Chanticleer," while the lower half of the poster lays forth a suggestion which seems to cover the ground more fully than all the other posters put together. A group of animals, a horse, dog, cat, cow and so on—are shown standing in front of a notice of "Be Kind to Animals Week," while underneath is lettered the animals' request: "Please make it 52 Weeks a Year."

The prize winners in the contest follow and so high was the average of work in several of the classes that the decision was very close and special honorable mentions were awarded by the judges for many of the posters. The judges were Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library; Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, artist and art critic; and William E. Putnam, architect.

Class I, High Schools, Fourth Year

First, \$20, Faith Coffin, Malden High; second, \$15, Priscilla White, Malden High; third, \$10, Philip Fox, Lawrence High; honorable mention, Seymour Goff, Malden High.

Class II, High Schools, Third Year

First, \$20, Marjorie E. Root, Lowell High; second, \$15, Alice A. Ross, High School of Commerce, Springfield; third, \$10, Veda Ellis, Watertown High; honorable mention, Fenner A. Chace, Jr., B. M. C. Durfee High, Fall River; Margaret F. Ford, Somerville High.

Class III, High Schools, Second Year

First, \$20, James G. Doherty, Malden High; second, \$15, Elsa Eisman, Malden High; third, \$10, Alma Davis, Malden High; honorable mention, Stella Porter, Salem High.

Class IV, High Schools, First Year

First, \$20, Betty Wade, Brookline High; second, \$15, Edmée Moore, Brookline High; third, \$10, Anna Maloney, Brookline High.

Class V, Junior High, Third Year

First, \$20, Richard C. Finn; second, \$15, Eleanor Reed, and third, \$10, Lillian Johnson, all of West Somerville; honorable mention, Bena Mem-



BE KIND TO PETS

FREDERICA EVERETT, DILLAWAY SCHOOL,
BOSTON, WON THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$15
IN CLASS X, WITH THIS POSTER

Offered by Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

brino, Martha Dunn, Adaline MacDonald, all of Western, Somerville, and Doris Lane of Swampscott.

Class VI, Junior High, Second Year

First, \$15, Caroline Crosby, Western, Somerville; second, \$10, Georgina L. Morey, Western, Somerville; third, \$5, Philip Santry, Swampscott; honorable mention, Marion E. Smith, Eleanor Carroll and Ralph Clark, all of Western, Somerville.

Class VII, Junior High, First Year

First, \$15, Forrest Murray; second, \$10, Leonard Quail, and third, \$5, Joseph Macdonald, all of Western, Somerville.

Class VIII, Grammar, Eighth (or Ninth) Grade

First, \$15, Pearly G. Deneault, Davis Street, Greenfield; second, \$10, Davis Clark, Pleasant Street, Greenfield; third, \$5, John Costa, Dearborn, Roxbury.

Class IX, Grammar, Seventh Grade

First, \$15, Tony Costa, Dearborn, Roxbury; second, \$10, Benjamin Katoff, Goodyear, Woburn; third, \$5, Lloyd Carsville, School Street, Gardner.

Class X, Grammar, Sixth Grade

First, \$15, Frederica Everett, Dillaway School, Boston; second, \$10, Fanny Jackson, School Street, Gardner; third, \$5, Nina Bimbo, Bowditch, Salem.

Class XI, Grammar, Fifth Grade

First, \$15, Salvatore Calabro, Dearborn, Roxbury; second, \$10, Wilford Walsh, Wyman, Woburn; third, \$5, Martti Mattila, School Street, Gardner.

SOME MASSACHUSETTS' OPINIONS

Be Kind to Animals Week is distinctly worthy of support and recognition.

—Worcester Post

Animals are such faithful, helpful servants of man and have been down through the ages that it should be the aim of every one to be kind to them.

—Lawrence Telegram

Why limit our kindness to animals to one week in the year when, by a fondling stroke or a soft word, we might make the dumb beasts feel better all the year round?

—Lowell Leader

It is a splendid idea to have an educational campaign of this sort. It makes the careless and indifferent pause a moment and give a thought to man's best friends.

—North Attleboro Chronicle

"Be Kind to Animals Week" is a mighty good institution and while it covers a period of only seven days, it results in spreading over the entire year a larger and better understanding of dogs, cats, horses and other pets.

—Lynn Telegram

Quite aside from the simple justice and decency of being kind to animals, civilized beings owe it to themselves to lessen their own cruelty. The child or adult who is habitually cruel to helpless animals is a bully who is likely to extend his cruelty to his human relationships.

—Quincy Patriot Ledger

It is good to have this little space of a year given to the inculcating of kindness to animals, and especially with reference to the impressionable minds of boys and girls. It has been held by the psychologists that the young human is by nature a cruel sort of person; if so, all the more reason that he or she be shown the right feeling for those who are helpless against man's superior power or cunning.

—Boston Post

Characteristics of the Nighthawk

ALVIN M. PETERSON

With photographs by the Author

THE nighthawk, all things considered, is one of our most useful and most interesting birds. There is individuality in its flying, in its feeding, and in its wooing. Look far and wide and where will you find a stranger way of roosting? The bird when roosting has a half-serious, half-smiling, odd expression about its features that is very amusing. Its nasal "peep" call is unlike the calls of other birds, and its characteristic "boom" is certainly entirely its own. Even its nesting habits differ widely from those of most birds.

Most birds build strong, cozy nests for their eggs and little ones. The oriole, wood pewee, and phoebe are famous because of the exquisite nests they build. Others, like the cuckoo, mourning dove, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak, build frail slovenly platforms that are barely capable of holding the eggs and young birds. The nighthawk builds no nest but lays its spotted eggs on the ground, on a large flat rock, or on the graved roof of a city building. Many nighthawks are to be seen flying about over the streets and buildings of our larger cities. These are the ones that nest on the roofs of the buildings. The eggs are to be found in June and July, but only in regions where the adult birds are to be seen in numbers going through their aerial evolutions. Their striking aerial performances are connected mainly with their feeding and courting.

When you get too near the eggs or young of a nighthawk, the anxious parent bird half hops and half flies from them and then drops to the ground a few yards off. There she lies with wings spread uttering peculiar gasping notes as though badly injured. Sometimes a bird seems to say very clearly "quit." Perhaps that is just what she intends conveying to the mind of the intruder. If you move towards her, she repeats the performance. Each time you advance, she moves on, and thus gradually leads you farther and farther from the eggs or young birds. When at a good distance from her treasures, the sly bird stops feigning and flies off. I have had birds lead me twenty or more rods from their eggs or young in just this way. Once while near the young of a pair of these birds both parents

feigned injury. The mother lay on the ground a few yards from the young, while he sat on a branch with wings spread and drooping. The birds in this way not only try to lead you from the young, but hope to get you to center your attention on them, thus causing you to lose sight of the eggs or young.

Nighthawks also depend on their color for protection. The incubating or brooding birds sit still when intruders are near and one must be sharp-eyed to see them at all. Many of them are in this way able to keep the locations of their eggs or young a secret. The eggs match their surroundings in color and are hard to see. The same is true of the young birds. They, like the parent birds, sit very still and do not move when intruders are near.

Nighthawks enjoy flying towards evening, early at night, during the early morning hours, and on cloudy and rainy days. They seem to do some flying just for the pleasure it gives them. Much of it, of course, is done while they are securing their food, and considerable during courtship. They sail in and out among trees, up and down over low hills, and around in great circles without ever seeming to get tired. Often they are to be seen chasing each other. Sometimes they mount high in the sky and pass nearly out of sight. Then they first flap their wings, and then shoot upward with motionless wings, then flap and then shoot upward again. Each series of flaps is punctuated with a "peep" call note. Often they fly to a dizzy height and then turn rather sharply and shoot for the earth. When traveling at a terrific rate of speed, they turn sharply and the air rushing through their wings makes the characteristic booming sound. They seem to like to turn and "boom" near a person's head, near some other bird, or just above the nest for the benefit of the incubating or brooding mate. No doubt the sound corresponds to the "rat-a-tat-tat" of the woodpeckers and the songs of other birds.

Birds that nest on the ground usually have a hard time rearing their broods. The nighthawk seems to be quite fortunate in this respect. In some instances, however, but one of the two young birds is successfully reared. The parent birds do not leave the young birds

in the same place for any length of time, especially if the place is visited by a human being. The young birds may be moved a few feet or several rods from the place where they hatched. If the parents do not become suspicious, the young sometimes remain right where hatched until nearly full grown.

The nighthawk has never been accused of doing any harm in any way either to other birds or man. On the other hand, it is a tireless worker and is of great value to our comfort, happiness, and welfare. "Where may we look to find a bird," writes F. E. L. Beal, "whose direct contact with man and his works is so slight, yet is so constantly in his presence and industriously serving his interests."

BLUEBIRD

VERNE BRIGHT

*WHEN the woods were glad with April
And life was quickening,
I heard a bird on a bramble sing,
A bird with tiny flames for wing—
A wee bird daft with spring.*

*From the bramble-bush he bounded
To a tall white alder tree,
And my heart stood still, dumfounded
At his shrill sweet ecstasy—
At his April melody.*

*Drunk with joy, drunk with laughter,
Running riot down the wind;
Rhyming, chiming—he was dexter
Than are fays and fairy-kind—
Fays and fairies in the wind.*

AS the result of a petition signed by more than 300 persons, the town council of West New York, N. Y., will pension "Harry," a horse which has rendered twenty-five years of loyal service to that town. For seventeen years he was in the fire department, but eight years ago he was transferred to the street cleaning department. Harry will spend the winters in city stables and in summer will be sent to a farm.



EGGS OF THE NIGHTHAWK



ADULT NIGHTHAWK



YOUNG NIGHTHAWKS

Our Dumb Animals

Published on the first Tuesday of each month by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 696 Washington Street, Norwood, Massachusetts. Boston Office: 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston 17, Mass.

Dr. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
GUY RICHARDSON, Editor
WILLIAM M. MORRILL, Assistant

JUNE, 1924

FOR TERMS, see back cover.

AGENTS to take orders for *Our Dumb Animals* are wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions are offered.

EDITORS of all periodicals who receive this publication this month are invited to reprint any of the articles with or without credit.

MANUSCRIPTS relating to animals, particularly prose articles of about three hundred words, are solicited. We do not wish to consider prose manuscripts of over 800 words in length, nor verse in excess of thirty-six lines. The shorter the better. *Full return postage* should be enclosed with each manuscript submitted.

LAW PROTECTING CRUELTY

THIS is virtually what results from the conflict between the federal law governing the interstate traffic in animals and the laws of the several states. A train load of calves, cattle, sheep, swine, or horses, passing through one state from another, or arriving in one state, having been shipped from another, may show evidence of the most cruel suffering, but when the state humane society attempts to punish those responsible for the cruelty it is compelled to hear from the local court that it has no jurisdiction because the case was one involving interstate shipment.

Consider the following: March 29 we sent two of our officers to Mechanicsville, New York, to see the condition of young calves shipped in central New York and destined for eastern Massachusetts. Four carloads arrived at 1:45 P.M., March 30. In the first car there were 113 calves alive and two dead, in the second 61 alive, two dead, and one down and unable to get up. Only two of the four cars could be kept under constant observation. The calves in these two were fed between 2:20 P.M. and 8:20, 146 pint cans of evaporated milk mixed with large quantities of cold water. In other words, these 174 little immature calves during the period of 46 hours between the time of shipment and their arrival in Massachusetts received the equivalent of one and a third quarts of milk.

When these two cars arrived at their destination near Boston (the train followed all the way by automobile by our officers and never lost sight of between stations), in the first car three more calves were dead and three had to be killed they were so near exhaustion, and in the second car there were four dead. All of the calves arriving were gaunt and emaciated. In the stomachs of the dead ones examined there were no signs of food, the live ones bleating and eager to suck each other's ears or anything their hungry mouths could reach.

Forty-six hours in transit and one and a third quarts of an apology for a mother's warm rich milk! How long they had gone without food before being loaded we could not learn. Many of these little creatures are picked up for shipment the day they are born.

Because they come into Massachusetts from another state we cannot take action against either shipper or railroad but must turn the case over to the federal government in hope of action.

THE BILL FOR PROTECTING HORSES FROM FIRE

THE original bill that came before the committee of the Massachusetts legislature was thrown out because it demanded the installing of the sprinkler system. When, therefore, a group of citizens, representing the humanitarian side of the question and the horse owners' side, were constituted a committee to draft a new bill, they knew it would be useless to insist again upon the sprinkler requirement. Practically every horse owner declared he would oppose such a measure because of the expense. At the hearing the legislative committee referred the whole matter back to the group above referred to and said, "Bring in something upon which you can agree." What was possible, therefore, if any gain for the horses was to be secured, but a compromise?

That compromise demanded the punishing by a fine of \$20 for smoking in stables—the greatest cause of fire—the proper distribution of water and sand pails, and unobstructed exits, and a night watchman where any large number of horses were kept. In reality this was a very large gain, if it could be had, over anything ever required before. At the same time, the citizens' committee went on record as pledged to give the sprinkler system careful study during the coming year as to cost and efficiency, and act upon the information in preparing a bill for another legislature. Outside of the team owners the sentiment was unanimous for the sprinkler. The fear of the team owners was that the expense would drive some of them out of business. The bill is now in the hands of the legislative committee, who, we are led to believe, will redraft it, putting it in such form as in their judgment will secure its passage.

DR. STILLMAN'S SUCCESSOR

AT a meeting of the directors of the American Humane Association held recently, we are told, it was decided, until the next annual meeting at least, to elect an honorary president who should have a general supervision of the work, and to discover, if possible, a thoroughly competent, salaried general manager to carry out the plans and purposes of the organization in accordance with its past history. Mr. W. K. Horton, the manager of the American S. P. C. A. of New York, much against his desire, consented to accept the presidency temporarily. The Association is to be congratulated upon securing Mr. Horton's consent to assume this new responsibility.

ENCOURAGING WAR

THIS magazine has always been for peace. So we express now our protest against the War Department's plan for a great national "Mobilization Day," September 12. Citizens in every city and hamlet in the nation will be asked to offer their services to the country as if in actual war. Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls will be asked to turn out; even factories and other organizations will be mobilized to do their part in the imaginary war work. Millions all over the land will be aroused to bitterness and hostility against the War Department if this thing is pushed to the extreme. No folly has been more often exploded in the history of nations than that to be prepared for war means peace. It means war. It always has. It always will.

DISHONORING A MEMORIAL

SOME years ago the school children of Boston erected a beautiful memorial to George T. Angell, the founder of our two Societies, in Post Office Square. The memorial is a tall granite shaft about the base of which was a modern drinking fountain for horses where sixteen stone buckets originally bubbled over with water, so that no matter how soon one horse drank after another, each horse put his mouth into a fresh supply of water. All danger of infection being thus rendered practically impossible.

Then came the usual scare about glanders. Instead of cleaning up a number of filthy old stable stables and blacksmiths' shops where glanders is so easily spread, and preventing, as is legally required, the bringing into the state from adjoining states scores of horses by horse jockeys for the purpose of sale—instead of guarding, in this way, against glanders at its real sources, which would have required actual work, the department of state having authority, by an order taking neither time nor trouble, closed every fountain in Boston. This was the first discredit put upon the memorial.

Then as automobiles have increased and commercial trucks multiplied the square itself more and more rapidly has become a parking place, crowded with cars, and a general transfer station for all sorts of horse-drawn and gas-propelled vehicles to shift their loads. We have been able to secure the placing of signs forbidding obstruction of horses in approaching the fountain where their drivers could draw water from a faucet, but unless a policeman is constantly on the spot these are disregarded. The square is a disgrace to the city, an eyesore to every citizen and visitor who passes through it. Even old barrels for waste and dirt sometimes are stood up against the fountain.

It is a pity that the only open space in the most central section of the city's great financial district should have been allowed to become such a reproach to a city like Boston. It is no wonder that those owning fine office buildings facing the square find the outlook from it and the conditions there existing seriously affecting the value of their property. Any self-respecting European town or city would turn the square into an attractive spot with a miniature park or at least a bit of green grass with a proper approach to the fountain, banishing trucks, cars, automobiles and street rubbish to some less conspicuous locality.

JOHN R. RATHOM

AT a fine tribute was paid to the memory of John R. Rathom, late editor of the *Providence Journal*, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Humane Society. "We bear our witness to him," it was said, "as the tender-hearted man of humane instincts with a soul open and responsive to every cry of suffering, to every call of mercy."

"Weighted by heavy responsibilities and by thronging duties pressed, he was never too busy to listen to the needs of this society and allowed no opportunity of helpful service to it to pass unheeded. As an evidence of his interest, it is recalled that, of his own volition, he sought membership in it, not waiting to be urged or asked."

Few tributes would be more appreciated by John R. Rathom could he know of them.



Founded by George T. Angell. Incorporated March, 1868

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
HON. A. E. PILLSBURY, Counselor
EBEN. SHUTE, Treasurer
GUY RICHARDSON, Secretary

Trustees of Permanent Funds

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston
CHARLES E. ROGERSON, President of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company
JOHN R. MACOMBER, President of Harris, Forbes and Company

Prosecuting Officers in Boston

Telephone (Complaints, Ambulances), Regent 6100

L. WILLARD WALKER, Chief Officer
HARRY L. ALLEN DAVID A. BOLTON
HARVEY R. FULLER AMBROSE F. NOWLIN
THEODORE W. PEARSON WILLIAM ENOS
WALTER B. POPE L. A. LECAIN

Women's Auxiliary of the Mass. S. P. C. A.
180 Longwood Avenue, Boston

MRS. W. J. McDONALD, President
MRS. LUCIUS CUMMINGS, Vice-President
MRS. A. J. FURBUSH, Treasurer
MRS. ELBERT CLARKE, Secretary

MONTHLY REPORT

Cases investigated	573
Animals examined	4,585
Number of prosecutions	19
Number of convictions	16
Horses taken from work	68
Horses humanely put to sleep	52
Small animals humanely put to sleep	649
Stock-yards and Abattoirs	
Animals inspected	55,519
Cattle, swine and sheep humanely put to sleep	170

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals acknowledges gifts during April of \$100 each from Miss M. R. U. and E. A. G.; \$35 from Mr. and Mrs. E. R. T. for endowment of free kennel for a year, "in memory of Beanzie"; \$35 from H. F. L. for "Beauty" for endowment of free dog kennel; \$25 each from C. B. W., J. D. W., and Mrs. L. L.; and \$20 from G. W.

The Society has been remembered in the will of Frank L. Howes of Brookline.

May 6, 1924.

DEATH OF MRS. E. K. THAYER

MRS. E. K. THAYER who died, after a long illness, at her home in Park Street, Brookline, Mass., April 27, was an associate life member of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., and a charter member of the Women's Auxiliary in which she had been very active. She was a woman of rare personality. Her interest in the cause of animal protection was an inspiration to her colleagues who keenly feel her loss.

THE HORSE'S VACATION

NOW is the time for those who find pleasure in giving some tired horse weary of the city's hard pavements a week or two of vacation where pastures are green and shade abundant, to send in their gifts for this purpose. Our watering stations throughout Boston will be open as usual, and these, too, must make their appeal to many.

Angell Memorial Animal Hospital
184 Longwood Avenue Telephone, Regent 6100

Veterinarians

H. F. DAILEY, V.M.D., Chief

R. H. SCHNEIDER, V.M.D.

J. R. WELLS, V.M.D.

W. M. EVANS, D.V.S.

D. L. BOLGER, D.V.S.

HARRY L. ALLEN, Superintendent

FREE Dispensary for Animals

Treatment for sick or injured animals.

Hours from 2 to 4, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Saturday from 11 to 1.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR APRIL

Hospital	Free Dispensary
Cases entered	563
Dogs	736
Cats	260
Horses	6
Birds	4
Rabbits	4
Fox	3
Operations	410
Hospital cases since opening, Mar. 1, '15, 40,458	
Free Dispensary cases	52,999
Total	93,457

GOLD MEDALS FOR STATE PATROL

TO the member of the Massachusetts State Police Patrol who performs the kindest act in behalf of dumb animals, a gold medal will be awarded each year during Be Kind to Animals Week. This gift has been established by Miss Ethelyn Lord of Boston, a true friend of animals, who believes that the State Patrol has many opportunities of doing acts of humanity. The medal was presented this year by Governor Cox to Patrolman Majesky of Troop C for rescuing a dog from floating ice cakes on March 27.

REMEMBER THESE DATES

THE dates of BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK for 1925 have been set for April 13 to 18, with HUMANE SUNDAY, April 19. This is the week immediately following Easter Sunday (April 12).

HAD the 288,000 hunters of New York been sufficiently skillful, says William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Gardens, and industrious to kill to the limit of the law, they would, in a single year, have wiped out every head of game in the state. The same skill and industry, he asserts, on the part of the hunters of the whole country would destroy in a single season all the birds and animals of the land. Heaven be thanked for this lack of skill and industry!



Photo from Boston Post

IN THE ANGELL ANIMAL HOSPITAL

THE above picture is of Miss Sarah Leonard who, under the direction of our doctors, has entire charge of the cat department in our Hospital. Only a woman who loves these little creatures is fitted to give them the best of care and keep them from the homesickness which so often militates against their recovery.

NEWSPAPER CARTOONS

NOTHING in the press can surpass the good influence of suitable cartoons in emphasizing kindness to animals. In addition to the cartoon reproduced on page 5, the *Morning Call*, Allentown, Pa., published "That Grateful Felin" (e.), illustrating "the milk of human kindness," by C. Gene Carl; on April 9, the *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y., published a pathetic drawing by Craig Fox, showing the sorrow of a boy over his dog which has been run over by a heartless automobile driver; the *Journal Gazette*, Fort Wayne, Ind., under the caption, "Start Today," showed a dog raising the Be Kind to Animals flag, on April 6; and the *News-Sentinel*, Fort Wayne, Ind., represented "Another Good Fairy," by Lorimer, picturing the Be Kind to Animals Week woman interfering with a cruel driver to whom she says: "You are the beast."

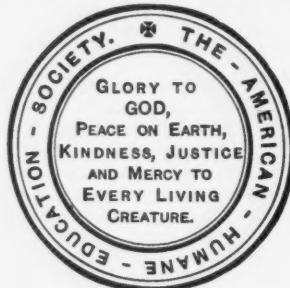
FULL MEASURE

JUDGE BROWN: "Well, Ephraim, what are you preaching to your flock these days? I hear you are making a mighty stir."

Ephraim: "Well, sur, yassar I is. I gives it to 'um dis way: Fustly, I tells 'um what I'm gwine to tell 'um, den I tells 'um what I said I wuz gwine tell 'um, and den I tells 'um what I done tolle 'um."

Free stalls and kennels in the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital may be endowed by individuals. Seventy-five dollars a year for a horse stall, thirty-five dollars a year for a kennel. Stalls and kennels are marked with the names of the donors.

American Humane Education Society



Founded by Geo. T. Angell.

Incorporated, 1889

For rates of membership in both of our Societies see last page. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer.

Officers of the American Humane Education Society

180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
HON. A. E. PILLSBURY, Counselor
EBEN. SHUTE, Treasurer
GUY RICHARDSON, Secretary

Trustees of Permanent Funds

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston.
CHARLES E. ROGERSON, President of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company
JOHN R. MACOMBER, President of Harris, Forbes and Company

Humane Press Bureau

Mrs. May L. Hall, Secretary

Foreign Corresponding Representatives

Nicasio Zulaica C.	Chile
Mrs. Jeannette Ryder	Cuba
Toufik Chamie	Damascus, Syria
Edward Fox Sainsbury	France
William B. Allison	Guatemala
Mrs. Lillian Kohler	Jamaica
Mrs. Mary P. E. Nitobé	Japan
Mrs. Marie C. S. Houghton	Madeira
Mrs. Myrta Keeler Campbell	Mexico
Mrs. Alice W. Manning	Turkey
D. D. Fitch	Venezuela
Charles Maul	Czecho-Slovakia
George B. Duff	Australia

Field Workers of the Society

Rev. Richard Carroll, Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. Alice L. Park, Palo Alto, California
Mrs. Rachel C. Hogue, San Diego, California
Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, Tacoma, Washington
James D. Burton, Harriman, Tennessee
Mrs. Katherine Weathersbee, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Fort Worth, Texas
Miss Blanche Finley, Richmond, Virginia

Field Representative

Wm. F. H. Wentzel, M.S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

GOOD NEWS FROM YAKIMA

WORD comes of the reorganization and thorough revivification of the Yakima, Washington, Humane Society. At a recent meeting attended by leading business men, club women, ministers, and city officials, a campaign was started to make of the organization a live and effective force for the relief of animal suffering. Six women's clubs, the Rotary and Lions Clubs, and the West Side Improvement Club were all represented. We wish every success to this new cooperative endeavor.

Our readers are urged to clip from *Our Dumb Animals* various articles and request their local editors to republish. Copies so mutilated will be replaced on application.



THE CHAPEL AT ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE, WHERE PUPILS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES CONTEST FOR THE ANGELL PRIZE MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCY IN DECLAMATION

THE RODEO IN ENGLAND

HERE is to be a great exposition at the Wembley Stadium, London, England, this summer. A Mr. Cochran is purposing to bring to this exposition a genuine Rodeo Stampede, Wild West exhibition, call it what you will. The English societies are protesting against it, and well they may. The report is being circulated among the British public that these shows are very popular in the United States and meet with general approval. According to Mr. Cochran they are free from all cruelty. He promises to eliminate the calf-roping because he says, "I was convinced after seeing the calves run into the corrals after the contests that they were not hurt in the slightest degree, but at the same time when caught and thrown they made little cry which I was sure would touch the susceptibilities of the British audience." This sounds well in the light of the testimony of an eye-witness we sent to one of these exhibitions in the State of Washington where he saw one of these calves hobble from the arena with a broken leg dangling from its body.

The Humane Societies of the United States are dead against the whole cruel and demoralizing business. The influence upon the young is degrading. No doubt there are plenty of people in England, as in America, who can find amusement in such exploiting of helpless animals, just as many supposedly civilized people can delight in a bull-fight. These are not, however, the people by whom civilization cares to be judged.

WHAT A WARRIOR THOUGHT OF WAR

IN a letter to Lord Esher, written two years before the last war, Lord Fisher, Admiral of the English Fleet, said:

"Perhaps I went a little too far when I said (at The Hague Conference of 1899) I would boil the prisoners in oil and murder the innocent in cold blood, etc., etc. . . . but it's quite silly not to make war damnable to the whole mass of your enemy's population. . . . When war does come 'Might is Right' and the Admiralty will know what to do! Nevertheless, it is a most serious drawback not making public to the world beforehand what we mean by war."

HUMANE ESSAY PRIZE DIVIDED

Judges Disagree Over Merits of Work of Normal School Pupils

THE one hundred dollar prize for the best essay on "The Value of Humane Education in the School," offered to pupils of Normal Schools in Massachusetts by the American Humane Education Society, which was to have been awarded during Be Kind to Animals Week (April 7-12) was delayed in decision because of the difference of opinion of the three judges.

The judges, selected by the Society, were carefully chosen because of their interest in humane education and their high standing in literary circles. No two judges, however, agreed upon the same essay for the prize, and therefore the hundred dollars was divided and awarded in equal amounts to Catherine R. Loughrey, State Normal School, Worcester; Charlotte N. Mitchell, Boston Normal School; and James J. Fryer, Jr., State Normal School, Fitchburg.

Nearly fifty essays, representing nine Normal Schools in the state, were submitted.

MRS. WEATHERSBEE IN ATLANTA

AMONG the recent varied activities of Mrs. Katherine Weathersbee, our field worker in Atlanta, are the securing of a committee from each of four Women's Clubs to work for humane education in Georgia, and the re-organization of the Colored Branch of the Atlanta Humane Society. Through her efforts the Governor of Georgia and the Mayor of Atlanta issued proclamations for Be Kind to Animals Week, and 200 ministers promised to preach sermons appropriate to Humane Sunday on April 6. Mrs. Weathersbee was a delegate to the Southern Social Workers' Conference, of which she was made divisional chairman on humane education under Public Welfare.

FREE COPIES OF SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

A FREE copy of the sixteen-page Be Kind to Animals Week Supplement issued by *The News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., on April 6, will be sent to any address upon application to Henry F. Lewith, P. O. Box 595, Charleston, S. C.

The Value of Humane Education in the School

Extracts from the Three Prize-Winning Essays Written by Pupils in Normal Schools of Massachusetts

From prize essay of CATHERINE R. LOUGHREY,
State Normal School, Worcester

HUMANE education will develop in each pupil the knowledge, ideals, interests, habits, and powers by which he will best be able to take his place in the world and help society. One of our aims of education is to train the child in good citizenship, so that he will grow up to be a worthy member of society. To be such a worthy citizen the child must develop habits of service, kindness, chivalry, sympathy, and mercy. Many of the criminals found in the jails of the land today are those who knew nothing of this human kindness. They were taught nothing about helping animals, and how much we owe to them for if they had, they should never think of injuring, robbing, or killing a fellow-creature. Mercy is said to be the badge of true nobility; and the hope of the future of civilization depends upon the elimination of the desire to kill or cause pain to anything whether animals or men.

A lack of this spirit of mercy and justice is the cause of all wars. The greatest ambition of all mankind has been to prevent or eliminate wars and to establish everlasting peace. But this will only be accomplished when we have taught every child in the world to admire and practise justice and humanity. Although the children today cannot prevent the wars, yet they will be the men and women of tomorrow; and as such the trend of the humane cause will lie in their hands. * * *

Humane education not only will train the boy or girl to become a good and useful citizen of his own city and nation, but of the whole world. It will teach him his duties toward preserving international peace. It will teach him that world peace begins in reverence for life, for individuality, for character, and for personality, and that this reverence has its root in kindness toward animals.

Humane education has another relation to the world; namely, its universality. There is no subject taught that has such catholicity as humane education. We find English taught in some sections of the world, and not in others, French in some countries and not in others, and so on, but HUMANITY touches every living person whether in the far north or in the distant south, in the east or in the west, all are affected by it. Besides, co-operation, an important factor in world training, is de-

veloped by no subject so well as by HUMANITY, since the child learns through his association with animals the wealth of companionship and friendship. The key-note of this beautiful subject is co-operation, both with our animal friends and with our fellow human beings. Humane education teaches the children to work with others peacefully and fairly.

Moreover, humane education in school enlarges the child's vision, quickens his sympathies, and ennobles his spirit. From a study of it, he takes a broader view or outlook on life. Narrowness is one of the greatest calamities that any group of people or nation may fall into. From our histories we learn that it has been the cause of wars, ill-feeling among nations and groups of peoples, and retardation of progress and civilization. We have our schools to train the children to become broad-minded, law-abiding, and sympathetic; and we can find no better means of doing this than by giving them that broad, expansive, and noble subject. * * *

Through humane education the child sees the difference between and the broader meaning of justice and injustice, right and wrong, fairness and unfairness, nobility and cowardice. He will see these differences so clearly that he will decide for himself which traits will bring him self-respect, honor, and the esteem of his fellow-men. Thus, the citizens of the future will be thoroughly grounded in the Golden Rule, and the training of the heart will supplement that of the brain; and from this humane cause will grow other movements seeking to relieve helpless and defenseless members of society.

From prize essay of JAMES J. FRYER, Jr., State Normal School, Fitchburg

WHAT is humane education? "It is the awakening and fostering, particularly in the mind of the child, of those principles of justice, fair play, and kindness toward every form of life, human and sub-human, capable of suffering, without which there can be no character worthy of citizenship in a free state."

Leading educators throughout the country endorse the development of humane lessons in public schools. Not only educators but also judges of the juvenile courts, and great thinking men and women in all walks of life endorse this movement. * * *

With some form of ethical teaching or humane education or kindness to the weak—whatever you may choose to call it—what will be the results?

The greatest result will be the development of gentleness and sympathy in the child's character. * * *

It is because animals make up a large part of the child's every day environment that teaching kindness to animals seems the most natural and simple method of developing the character of the child. It fosters the spirit of protection toward something helpless and weak.

The teacher who feels that the subject of humane education adds a burden to our already overloaded course of study need not feel that extra work is attached to the regular routine. Humane education is taught by means of correlation with other subjects such as literature, reading, language or nature study.

For example, there are many stories and poems in literature which deal with animals and which show sympathy and justice. Not only do we use such stories to foster the feeling of kindness and fair play, but when these sentiments have once been encouraged in the children we know that because of their awakened consciousness there is much great literature for which they will have deeper appreciation as a result.

A German educator once said, "Whatever you desire to put into the next generation should be put into the minds of our children today." The problem before us now is to train the children today to be good citizens of tomorrow. * * *

The ultimate root of justice and law is disinterested indignation. Such moral indignation is one of the by-products of humane education. It is more than that, for it is the primary principle of the great rule—the Golden Rule, which teaches duty towards one's neighbor. If this rule were emphasized through humane education, we should accomplish much in eliminating crime and thus lessening the work of the courts. What greater gain could there be in the interest of good citizenship? What better work could our schools do today than to instill such principles in the minds of our future citizens?

We have just passed through a great war which has taught us many lessons. We have learned that war is synonymous with cruelty, barbarism, injustice, and inhumanity of every type. The only way to combat these habits is to substitute for them habits of mercy, kindness, justice and sympathy. What better means can we propose toward the accomplishment of this end than a program of humane education in our schools.

Fundamentally, humane education stands for ideals in character and life, which are the goal of Christianity.

Humane education is really nothing less than the teaching in the schools of the principles of justice, good-will, and humanity toward all life, human and sub-human alike. A generation trained in this principle will go far toward solving its international difficulties and toward binding together all nations by a common sympathy.



SHROPSHIRE EWE AND TWIN LAMBS, WEST POINT, INDIANA

Wide World Photos

From prize essay of CHARLOTTE N. MITCHELL,
Boston Normal School

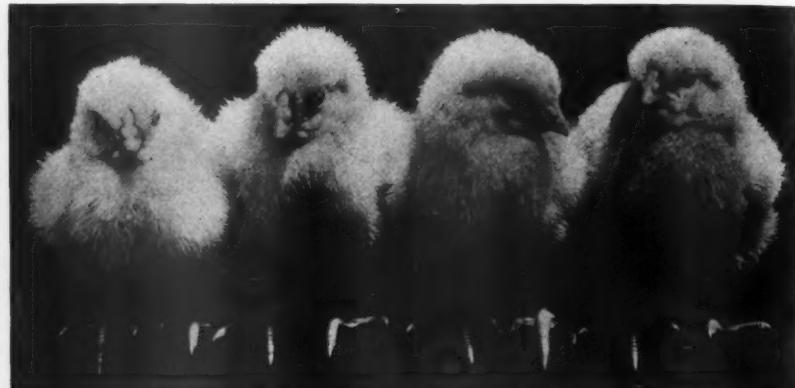
HUMANE Education gives the child the modern and very desirable idea of the relationship of man to the animal creation.

The child learns that animals have as good a right on earth as he has, that they were not made for his benefit, as he formerly believed, and that he has a moral obligation to them. He comes to realize their helpfulness and also their helplessness. He catches perhaps his first glimpse of the fact that others have rights as inviolable as his own. He arrives at a full and deep realization of the service which animals have rendered the human race. His perspective is broadened and a sympathetic attitude is developed. He learns to feel for the little creatures of the field; his interests are no longer centered solely, either in himself or his chums, as the case may be. His horizon expands. He thinks and feels for others. He learns that animals experience many of the same feelings that he does—pain, joy, sorrow.

Humane education arouses a desire to know the great out-of-doors better. This fact alone is of value in that it is conducive to physical health. But humane education goes farther. It promotes and makes for greater mental health. It discourages cowardice and cruelty, two arch enemies of good mental health. It is pretty generally agreed today that a murderer is mentally unbalanced. According to Hogarth, murder is the culmination of delight in the suffering of animals. Humane education, then, in banishing cruelty would diminish crime. A sound body and a sound mind are two of the contributions of humane education.

George T. Angell said, "If you would add to the happiness of children, then through life teach them to say kind words and do kind acts." Mentally, the child romps and plays with his little dumb friends, if actually he has no pet of his own. Humane education inspires the child to feed the birds in winter, to put tin cans and broken glass in their proper receptacles and to do a hundred and one little deeds which make for kindness and civic pride. The child learns that he can help, and he rejoices in his participation. From all these facts, from his understanding, and his interest in the creation, he will gain a background, invaluable in suggestion and rich in feeling and sentiment which will enable him to truly appreciate nature, art and literature.

It is an accepted fact that the child goes through the various stages of progress which the human race experienced. The little child is as cruel as his forebears of the stone age. Humane education substitutes for the primal instincts noble ideals and altruism. It makes the child so love justice and kindness that he actually wants to be fair and kind. It diverts the pugnacious instinct into channels which allow it to express itself to its fullest and yet in a highly desirable form. Instead of fighting each other or plaguing animals, the children are enlisted as champions of the weak, the oppressed, the unprotected. Humane education capitalizes a vigorous and significant and hitherto useless and malevolent force. It is enlisting untiring strength, interest, and vigor in the cause of the right. The child grasps the true concept of "brave." The strongest, bravest person on earth is he who combines pity and tenderness for the weak things, with strength. Lastly, but most important, humane education builds character. The child under its influence exerts himself to do a kindness. He is warmed with the



Wide World Photos

SOME EARLY BIRDS THAT MADE A GOOD START

thought that he is a champion of the weak. He is aglow with his success. Next time he will be quicker to see and grasp an opportunity to do another good deed.

Bentham said, "If humanity to animals, the sentiment of benevolence—were inculcated in the minds of children, it would tend toward the prevention of crimes of violence." * * * *

It is also a significant fact which strengthens the argument for humane education in the schools that many children are not within the reach of Sunday-schools or institutions of like character which would teach them mercy, peace, temperance and kindness. Humane education in the school curriculum would reach all, regardless of creed. This would not only be a tremendous influence for the good of the individual, but also of the community.

A noted American said, "the spirit of cruelty is the deadliest enemy to a high civilization." Humboldt said, "As all crime is cruelty, to abolish cruelty is to abolish crime." This is exactly what humane education is doing. It is abolishing cruelty. What a splendid contribution to the community, to the state, to the nation, to the world—to abolish crime!

"International peace, begins, if anywhere, in that reverence for life, for individuality which has its root in kindness to animals," said a prominent Bostonian.

ENDORSE BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

AT a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs of South Carolina, held in Charleston, during Be Kind to Animals Week, there being in attendance several hundred delegates from all parts of that State, a resolution was offered and unanimously passed, endorsing the national observance of Be Kind to Animals Week. These women were forcibly reminded that such a week was being observed by the great amount of publicity given the week during the time of their convention in that city.

Missouri

The mayor of Springfield issued a fine Be Kind to Animals Week proclamation. Mrs. Lulu K. Vandivort visited eighteen schools and made thirty addresses during the week. She gave prizes for the best prepared program of the schools and for the best poster received from the pupils. On Friday evening there was a parade of the school children of Springfield, with their pets.

THE TRUE STORY OF A CROW

A CORRESPONDENT, Mrs. Belle Brewer Perrault, sends us the following story for which she vouches:

Miami, Florida
April 3, 1924

This young crow started out independently too early in life and was picked up by my brother and brought home, readily became very tame, was never kept in confinement, and when he grew strong was free to roam at will, and was the constant companion of my father, following him wherever he went about the place, was very playful, mischievous and interesting. This bird was always at his heels picking up the grubs and worms turned up by his hoe in the fresh soil of the vegetable garden.

The companionship that this old man enjoyed with this bird far outweighed any damage that the crows ever did to his crops.

My father was a close observer, was keenly analytical and highly intelligent, but I never heard him mention or complain of any damage that the crows were guilty of except pulling up the young corn. This he reduced to a minimum by simple means that were not destructive to the crows.

I do not know of any bird more easily tamed, more intelligent, companionable, or interesting, than the crow, unless it is the English sparrow (that anathema of so many ignorant people who condemn unheard anything that may happen to cause them some slight annoyance), except that the sparrow is not so readily tamed, but is much more devoted and affectionate than any other bird that it has been my pleasure to study.

The destruction of the English sparrow is as senseless as the war upon the robin which is waged by the farmers and small fruit growers of Georgia and Florida because robins eat small fruits, utterly ignoring the fact that both these birds eat countless insect pests.

THE institution of a week each year in which to emphasize the necessity for showing kindness to animals does not mean that only during these seven days shall humaneness toward dumb creatures be manifested. Rather it would indicate that the emphasis laid upon this important consideration of mankind should make its impress upon the world of thought for the balance of the year and of every succeeding year.

—*Christian Science Monitor, Boston*

EDITORIAL NOTES

IF you are a soldier in the war against war, why not send a contribution to the National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.?

THE military governor general of Lyons, France, has issued an order prohibiting the docking of such army horses as are under his control. *La Protection des Animaux* says, "It is hoped that the practice will be stopped in all the French garrisons."

IF you believe in the non-partisan Harding-Hughes proposal as to a World Court, why not say so to your congressman or senator at Washington? The Foreign Relations Committee has at last heeded the appeal of the women and granted a hearing on the subject.

SCIENCE," it has well been said, "works on a level quite distinct from that of the eternities to which true religion and art belong. It is not concerned with values. Its morals are those of a machine. It kills superstition, but it cannot touch the truly ideal."

ONE hundred horses raced some weeks ago for twelve hours on a track in a speed and endurance contest in Buenos Aires. The riders or drivers were relieved from time to time. One horse dropped dead. Our efforts in behalf of humane education and the money spent for that purpose in South America will some day bear fruit.

WE wonder if all our readers know that there is an International Committee for Bird Protection founded to cultivate throughout the world an adequate appreciation of the value of living birds to mankind and of a need for their effective protection? Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies, started the movement.

DURING the decade between 1910 and 1920, the automobile forged steadily to the fore, while the horse population in the cities dropped 39 per cent.

But now! Well, in Philadelphia, for instance, a survey shows an increase of 20 per cent in the number of horses this year as compared with 1920.

Between 1910 and 1920 the farm population of horses dropped 10 per cent. And now the demand is not met by the supply.

—Chicago American

MULES IN PEKING

IN China, according to Miss Ellen N. La Motte in *Peking Dust*, the mules are enormously tall and heavy, beautiful beasts, white, red, yellow and black and sleek with unlimited polishing and grooming. They are clad—that's the only word—in heavy, barbaric harness mounted with huge brass buckles, and in some cases the leather is studded with jade, cornelian and other semi-precious stones.

Style? There's nothing on Fifth Avenue to touch it! Do you think a ten-thousand-dollar automobile is handsome? It's nothing to a Peking cart with its huge sleek mule and glittering harness. The Chinese have the style of the world; the rest of us are mere imitators. Picture a Peking cart of beautifully polished wood of the natural color covered with a great blue hood. In front of the blue linen hood hangs a curtain, and the two side windows are also carefully curtained with screens that permit the occupant to see out but not to be seen. The longer the axle, the farther it projects beyond the hub of the wheel, the higher the rank of the owner; it denotes his right to occupy a road. The rims of the wheels are spiked; big nails project all around, indicating the mandarin's right to tear up the roadway. It's all splendid and barbaric.

EXECUTING YOUR OWN WILL

An Annuity Plan

The Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society will receive gifts, large or small, entering into a written obligation binding the Society safely to invest the same and to pay the donor for life a reasonable rate of interest, or an annuity for an amount agreed upon. The rate of interest or amount of annuity will necessarily depend upon the age of the donor.

The wide financial experience and high standing of the trustees, Charles G. Bancroft, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, Charles E. Rogerson, president of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and John R. Macomber, president of Harris, Forbes and Company, to whom are entrusted the care and management of our invested funds, are a guarantee of the security of such an investment.

Persons of comparatively small means may by this arrangement obtain a better income for life than could be had with equal safety by the usual methods of investment, while avoiding the risks and waste of a will contest, and ultimately promoting the cause of the dumb animals.

The Societies solicit correspondence upon this subject, and will be glad to furnish all further details. Write for "Life Annuities," a pamphlet which will be sent free.



"KAY BOY," PET OF THE ARMY

JOSEPH C. JOHNSON

Troop "A," 1st U. S. Cavalry, Camp Marfa, Texas

THIS horse is officially known as No. 12, Troop "A," 1st U. S. Cavalry; affectionately as "Kay Boy." He was purchased at Fort Keogh, Mont., April 1, 1911, when six years old. From that time on he has done duty with the 1st Cavalry. When the Punitive Expedition entered Mexico in 1916, under the command of the then Brigadier General, John J. Pershing, the horse the General rode those many weary hundreds of miles was no other than "Kay Boy." After the return to the United States the horse was transferred from K Troop to A Troop and became the pet of the regiment and of the army. Although he is now nineteen years old he is as sound as a dollar and does his three hours' hard drill each day with the youngest remount. Among other things he is the best rescue race horse in the service and one of the best for equitation. When this picture was taken he had just won the blue ribbon in the Equitation Class in the Regimental Horse Show, held here February 22, last. The old fellow is now assigned to me and you can be assured that he gets the best treatment and attention that any soldier can give his horse.

CAUTIOUS HORSE

HARRIS prided himself on a thorough knowledge of horses and their habits, and so he was interested when, on a visit to the country, he saw a farmer having some trouble with his mount.

It would start, amble along slowly for a short distance and then stop. Then the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started again. Finally Harris approached the farmer and asked kindly:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not as I know of," was the short reply.

"Is he balky?"

"No. But he's so afraid I'll say 'Whoa!' and he won't hear me that he stops every once in a while to listen."



ALSATIAN WOLF DOG PUPPIES

The Band of Mercy

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
GUY RICHARDSON, Secretary
E. A. MARYOTT, State Organizer

PLEDGE

I will try to be kind to all living creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage.

The American Humane Education Society will send to every person who forms a Band of Mercy of thirty members and sends the name chosen for the Band and the name and post-office address of the president who has been duly elected:

1. Special Band of Mercy literature.
2. Several leaflets, containing pictures, stories, poems, addresses, reports, etc.
3. Copy of "Songs of Happy Life."
4. An imitation gold badge for the president.

See inside front cover for prices of Band of Mercy supplies.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Two hundred and forty-nine new Bands of Mercy were reported in April. Of these, 70 were in schools of Massachusetts; 58 in schools of Texas; 52 in schools of Pennsylvania; 28 in schools of Maine; 12 in schools of Wisconsin; 6 each in schools of Delaware and Porto Rico; 5 each in schools of Virginia and Washington; 2 each in schools of New York and Kentucky; and one each in schools of North Carolina, Minnesota and Canada.

Total number Bands of Mercy organized by Parent American Society, 146,947

THRIVING BAND IN BEIRUT, SYRIA

THE following unique letter tells the story of our Band of Mercy work in Syria:—

I have the great pleasure to write to you about the progress of our Band of Mercy in our area and am very grateful to you because of such esteemed correspondence from the main quarters.

Our favorite directress, Mrs. Kerr, started such a Band five months ago among the orphans of different religions, and because we were interested by such good deeds towards dumb animals, we tried to organize such Bands in different villages and schools. We prospered and we look now for a better future. People of Syria from different religions are too much interested of such deeds to organize such Bands if there are mediums. We thank God that the medium is found now to change hard and rough treatment of dumb animals into kindness.

Will you please send me some more instructions (How to Form a Band of Mercy) because I like to give these when we start different Bands.

I end my letter with heaps and heaps of thanks. Sincerely yours,
(Signed) RIDA HIMADI
Sidon Hill Top Orphanage
Beirut, Syria

POSTER CONTEST IN AUSTRALIA

A PRIZE humane poster contest, open to all children under seventeen in New South Wales, has been conducted recently under the auspices of the Royal S. P. C. A. of Sydney. There were prizes in five different groups for children of various ages, offered by Farmer & Company, Ltd., publishers of the *Children's News*, Sydney.

THE Porter bill, in New York State, prohibiting the taking of fur-bearing animals with chemical gas or other poisonous substances, has been signed by Governor Smith.



ROSEN HEIGHTS SCHOOL BAND, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WHICH WON FIRST PRIZE IN LOCAL POSTER CONTEST DURING BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Field Worker, seated at left. Through his efforts 1,000 children and adults in Fort Worth wore the Be Kind to Animals button during the week

STRAW HAT BIRD-HOUSE

BERT MOREHOUSE

A LOVER of birds down in Florida has found a new use for his last year's straw hat. Instead of throwing it away or burning it up, he has made a bird-house out of it. After removing the lining from the inside of the hat he cut a round hole with a sharp pocket knife, about an inch and a half in diameter, near the bottom edge in the crown. Then he fastened a bit of a landing perch to the rim of the hat under the entrance hole. After he removed the ribbon band, the man gave the outside of the old straw hat three or four coats of weather-proof paint of the same body color as that on his garage and let it dry. Then, with roofing nails, he fastened this unique bird-house up under the eaves on the rear outside wall of the garage, so that the opening in the rim for the head was closed against the wall and the bird entrance and perch were at the bottom of the now vertical crown of the hat. It wasn't long before a pair of cardinals discovered this nice, new, roomy bird-house. They moved right in, furnished it with a nest, and set up housekeeping for the summer.

TO OUR FRIENDS

In making your will, kindly bear in mind that the corporate title of our Society is "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"; that it is the second incorporated (March, 1868) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the country, and that it has no connection with any other Society of a similar character.

Any bequest especially intended for the benefit of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital should, nevertheless, be made to The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals "for the use of the Hospital," as the Hospital is not incorporated but is the property of that Society and is conducted by it.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I do hereby give, devise and bequeath to The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (or, to The American Humane Education Society), incorporated by special Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the sum of dollars (or, if other property, describe the property).

"MORE THAN GOLD"

THIS is the testimony of a retired school teacher, now living in North Grafton, Mass.:—

"How I love to think of what a neighbor told me once in my teaching days. She had paid John Murphy, a contractor in Dorchester, who had done a difficult piece of work and was very patient with his horse. He replied: 'That horse was nothing but skin and bones when I got him and now he is smart enough to kick the stars out of the sky; and I couldn't be any different, for I learned to be kind to animals when I was in Miss Louise Brown's room.' That was more than gold to me. I taught thirty-five years in the same building, and always chose the third grade—children from seven to nine years of age—they are so innocent and impressionable."

California

School children in San Diego wrote 300 essays to compete for prizes offered by the Humane Society of that city and awarded at a special meeting held for that purpose. Articles written by Emma Lindsay Squier and others were published daily in the *San Diego Union*, which was one of the most liberal newspapers to exploit the objects of the Week.

IN THE EDITOR'S LIBRARY

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA, Angelo Patri.

Although the tide of immigration has been slackened materially during the past half a dozen years, there was never a time when the spirit of America seemed to need its faithful interpreters here at home so much as at the present. The author was well qualified for the work that he has done. Though of foreign extraction he is the product of American institutions, and as a teacher for many years he has been implanting the ideals and imparting the principles which have carried America and its people, representing all races under the sun, forward and upward. For the Americanization of the rising generation, especially those of alien parentage, this volume should be of invaluable aid. How to know, to enjoy, to sustain and to preserve true liberty, justice and humanity; how to become worthy of citizenship in a country where peace, prosperity and progress are sought and found,—all these are the lessons which this book conveys.

118 pp. \$1.20, net. The American Viewpoint Society, Inc., New York.

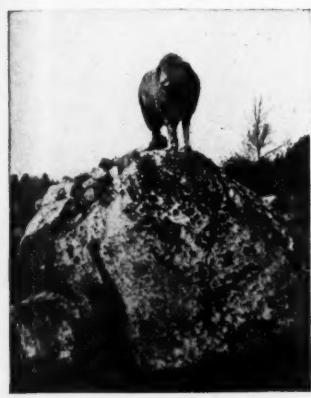


CHILDREN'S PAGE

RACHEL, MY SHEEP

CHESTER W. COLBURN

ISN'T my pet sheep pretty? She likes to stand on top of the big rock and look down. She's a great big sheep which was given to me as a birthday present. When I first had her she was very lonesome. But now she likes people better than her own brothers and sisters. She follows me everywhere that I let her. Once she went to the saw-mill with my father. She likes to follow the horse around. She goes planting in the fields and eats all the nicest grass and tenderest weeds which she can find.



When she is in the barn she teases for grain. Around the house she teases for potatoes and apples. She likes dried beans and green peas, too. Once she went into the kitchen and ate all the potato on the kitty's dish! When I feed her any apples or potatoes, she won't eat them unless they are in a dish. Rachel is very neat.

Every winter she grows a long coat of wool to keep her warm. On very cold days a little bantam used to get on her back and place her feet in the wool to keep them warm. My sheep didn't mind this. Sometimes two or three chickens would get on her back.

Rachel used to play hide and seek with me around this big rock in the picture. One day I hid behind the rock, and she climbed on top of it and looked right down on me! I was caught!

Sometimes she gets into the garden and eats off the tender beans and corn. If I am near her and call her to come away, she leaves, but if I'm not she only keeps on eating until I drive her off.

Nearly every year Rachel gives me ten pounds of wool. She is now ten years old and likes to run and jump. Sometimes she runs after me and makes believe that she is going to butt me over, but she doesn't.

MY DOG

FANNY RICHARDSON

HE'S just an ordinary dog with common ears and fur, His nose is much too stubby—some folks would call him "cur."

He dines on common refuse cans—the homeliest of bones, He chums with no 'count alley dogs, the kind nobody owns.

And yet there is no high-brow dog could love me more than he; How he can be a common dog is more than I can see.

A KING'S JUSTICE TO A HORSE

ALL the world has heard of Saint Louis, the good King of France, who, in olden times, administered justice under a big oak-tree near his palace, says a contributor to *R. S. P. C. A. Journal, Australia*.

Charles, the king of the little Italian province of Calabria, also judged his people himself, but, instead of holding his judgment out of doors, he received his subjects in the hall of his castle.

Now, the King happened to hear that his men did not always show into his presence those who wished to be introduced. If poor, shabby people called they were often refused admission, and no one heard their plea.

Determined to prevent such practices, Charles ordered a bell to be hung in such a way that petitioners might pull it themselves and be sure of direct access to the King's presence. So it was done.

One day an old horse, abandoned by his master, happened to pass near the castle and to browse among the green herbs growing between the stones in the wall. By chance the horse pulled the bell-rope hanging there, and the sound echoed through the castle.

"Open the door," ordered the King, "and bring in the suppliant." Soon after the guard returned laughing. "It is but a horse, your Highness, Sir Capecce's horse," he said. "Let this knight come in," replied the King.

Capecce was introduced, and Charles inquired why his horse was wandering about. "Oh, my Lord," answered the knight, "he was a splendid creature in his time. He followed me through twenty campaigns; but now he is no longer fit for work, and I find it useless to feed the poor beast to no purpose."

"Yet did not my father reward you for your services?" asked Charles. "So, indeed, he did," said Capecce. "And yet you will not keep this brave horse to which you may owe your success!" said the King. "Go home, and give the horse a comfortable box in your stables; I intend it to be well treated, or my displeasure awaits you."

King Charles slept heavily that night, grateful and glad to have had the opportunity of rendering justice even to a horse.



BOBBY LEWIS AND HIS DEVOTED SEALYHAM
OF CHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PRIZES IN PUBLICITY CONTEST

PRIZES offered by the American Humane Education Society for "the greatest amount of space in newspapers or other periodicals, in connection with Be Kind to Animals Week, during the period April 1 to April 15, 1924," have been awarded as follows:

First, 548 inches, \$25, cash, Mrs. M. Heine-
man, 515 Chestnut Street, Columbia, Pa.,
second, 342 inches, \$15, cash, *Fair Haven Register*,
Fair Haven, N. Y.; third, 247 inches,
\$10, cash, Fort Wayne Humane Society, 429
Fourth Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The following named each receive a bound volume of *Our Dumb Animals*: Mrs. Charles F. Darling, 28 Haviland Street, Worcester, Mass., 233 inches; Raymond C. Wiggin, Colebrook, N. H., 95 inches; Linda M. Duval, 78 West Central Avenue, Delaware, Ohio, 95 inches; Mrs. Lulu K. Vandivort, 646 West Calhoun Street, Springfield, Mo., 77 inches; and M. K. Hyde, 4 Ellsworth Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., 44 inches. Mabel L. Corbin, Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Illinois, with 31 inches, wins a year's subscription to *Our Dumb Animals*.

It should be said that many individuals, organizations, and even newspapers secured large amounts of space on this subject within the required time, but did not submit clippings in the contest.

ANOTHER HUMANE SUPPLEMENT

THE observance of a special Week in behalf of animals and humane education had its origin and start in Charleston, South Carolina. Its originator, a man of practical ideas, a versatile humanitarian, has had the satisfaction of seeing one of his mental projects take root not only in the hearts and minds of Americans but also, during the space of a few years, to be adopted and promoted in other countries.

Newspaper publicity has played a prominent part in the spread of this beneficent, humane idea. Each year has witnessed an increase in humane press publicity over the preceding and it may now be said that there are few places where "humane week" is not known, thousands where it receives fitting recognition.

The *News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., a leading daily of the South and one of the oldest papers in the United States, issued a 16-page Supplement in connection with its Sunday edition on April 6. This influential and time-honored newspaper with its long record of standing at the front in the promotion of every worthy cause, deserves the thanks and congratulations of everyone interested in humanity's progress or engaged in its work. We bespeak for this year's Humane Supplement a wide circulation. It must be read to be appreciated. It was and will be the "Herald of Humane Week." Textually educational and pictorially striking, it serves powerfully to keep the humane movement abreast of the times.

..

Cruelty to animals is, after all, the most extreme form of cowardice.

—*Times-Leader*, New Haven, Conn.

The immediate need is not for kindness to animals, but for a modification of the manifold hardships and cruelties with which humanity afflicts them—for plain Biblical mercy.

—*Virginian Pilot*, Norfolk

SLAUGHTER OF FOOD ANIMALS

(Continued from page 3)

Our readers will be informed of every step in our progress. Never, we believe, since this great problem was confronted has the confident hope for its solution been so warranted. As a Committee we desire to express our hearty appreciation of the courtesy shown us, of the co-operation given, by the Institute of American Meat Packers and of the facilities provided for our demonstration by the Armour Company at no small expense to themselves.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

Chairman, Francis H. Rowley,
Pres., Mass. S. P. C. A.
H. Clay Preston,
M'g'r, Conn. Humane Society.
Edwin S. Miller,
Pres., Erie Co. S. P. C. A., Buffalo.

WHAT EDITORS THINK OF BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

... Others will indorse the week in principle. A few, at least, will go out of their way to find a creature to be kind to.

—*New York Herald*

Humane education will prevent cruelty on the part of boys, and save the cats and dogs some unnecessary pain.

—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times*

If you have room for one more week, put this one in. If your calendar is full, there doubtless is at least one you can spare to make a place for Be Kind to Animals Week. It really is a worth-while week.

—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal-Gazette*

Since the beginning of the world, dumb creatures have suffered because they have not been able to make their wants adequately known. Let us realize the fundamental handicap that Nature has thus put upon them.

—*Journal*, Providence, R. I.

While it is well that a week in each year shall be devoted specifically to calling attention to the important and appealing subject of kindness to animals, there should be fifty-two "Be Kind to Animals Weeks" in every year. There is nothing more degrading and repulsive than wanton cruelty.

—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*

Furthermore, this ideal of kindness to animals encourages a thing we all need more of—kindness to other human beings, to children, to old people, to the unfortunate.

Life—that mysterious element—is a thing to be respected, in all its forms. The lesson of kindness can't be emphasized too much. We all need it.

—*San Diego Union*

Days from Sunday to next Sunday will be observed as Be-Kind-to-Animals Week, and the District Commissioners have issued their annual proclamation on this subject. They have set forth their hope that "during the entire week the residents of the District, especially children, will give thought to the loyalty, devotion and valuable services of our four-footed friends, particularly the dog, the horse and the cat." Our two-footed friends, the birds, are, of course, included.

—*Washington (D. C.) Star*

BOB-O-LINK'S SONG

LESLIE CLARE MANCHESTER

BOB-O-LINK is calling, calling!
Hark! I hear him say
While the morning light is falling
Golden o'er the way:
"Bob o' Lincoln, Bob o' Lincoln,
Bob o' Lincoln, I,
Singing love-songs to my Princess
And the summer sky!"

Now he's swinging on a thistle;
Now he's rocking to and fro;
Now I hear him whistle, whistle
Flute-like high and low:
"Princess, Princess, 'mid the blossoms
Of your pretty nest,
You I'm singing to, my dearest;
You I love the best!"

"You're the soul of all my music
As you fold your wing
Softly o'er the little cherubs
In the round nest's ring!
You're my song, my serenading
All the live-long day;
You're my carol in the evening
And my morning lay!"

Ah, his golden head he's tilting
Silently and long;
Then the purple blossom lilting
Trembles with his song:
"Who is happy in the clover
'Neath the beaming sky?
Bob o' Lincoln, Bob o' Lincoln,
Bob o' Lincoln, I."

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of *Our Dumb Animals*, published monthly, at Norwood, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Publisher—The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Norwood, Mass.

Editor—Guy Richardson, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Managing Editor—Francis H. Rowley, President, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Business Managers—Officers of the Mass. S. P. C. A.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock.)

The Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Charitable Corporation). All funds and property controlled by Board of Directors. Francis H. Rowley, President; Guy Richardson, Secretary; Eben Shute, Treasurer.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities.

None.

Guy Richardson, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of April, 1924.

L. Willard Walker, Notary Public
(My commission expires Jan. 30, 1931.)

OUR DUMB ANIMALS

Founded by George T. Angell in 1868

Published on the first Tuesday of each month by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 695 Washington Street, Norwood, Massachusetts. Boston Office: 180 Longwood Avenue.

TERMS
One dollar per year. Postage free to all parts of the United States.

Humane Societies and Agents are invited to correspond with us for terms on large orders.

All dollar subscriptions sent direct to the office entitle the sender to membership in either of our two societies.

RATES OF MEMBERSHIP IN
THE AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY
OR THE MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A.

Active Life	\$100 00	Associate Annual	\$5 00
Associate Life	50 00	Branch	1 00
Active Annual	10 00	Children's	1 00

Checks and other payments may be sent to EBEN SHUTE, Treasurer, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

on,
or-
e-
n,
it,
A.
of
nt
to
ad
cis
ry;
ity
of
of
od
ue.
the
ond
ite
TY
00
00
00
EN.
100